

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)
) SS:
CITY OF WASHINGTON)

I, Philip E. Sanders, Chief Bosuns Mate, United States Navy, 3801732, being duly sworn do depose and say:

I was on Guan at the time of its surrender on 10 December 1941.]

I went into the hills to destroy some equipment and returned on 20 December 1941 and surrendered myself to the Japanese. I was suffering from dysentary at the time and was put in the hospital where I remained until 5 January 1942. At that time I was taken from the hospital and placed in the concentration area where all of the navy and white civilian personnel had been put at the time of surrender. This was in the Catholic church next door to the hospital. About six hundred people were interned in this church. When I arrived there on 5 January 1942, I found that most of the people had lost considerable weight. We were fed one potato and one small piece of meat twice a day. We were very crowded in the church. Our only sanitary facility was a slit trench outside of the church which served as a toilet for all six hundred people. Our only water came from one tap which had to serve all of us for both drinking and washing. I was told that at the time of the surrender, about sixty to seventy per cent of those who surrendered were stripped naked and put into this internment area where they remained without clothing until the Japanese clothed them from the supplies on hand in the Navy Small Stores. At the time I arrived there all of them were fully clothed.

On 10 January 1942, all of the interned prisoners were placed aboard the Argentina Maru where they were quartered in the holds. We were taken to Zentsuji prisoner of war camp on Chikoku where we arrived on 15 January 1942. Zentsuji was a former cavalry and infantry training station, it was a "show camp" established for propaganda purposes. We were not mistreated here in any way, as the Japanese frequently brought high ranking members of the Army and Navy and of the civilian population out to see the prisoners of war. We were not permitted to send any mail out, although each of us was permitted to send a radiogram to our families. The radiogram that I sent was received in the United States by my sister 22 Feb. 1942.

I remained at Zentsuji until 5 June where I was taken to Osaka in charge of the detail of 150 men. We were quartered in the grand stand of the stadium at Ichioka and remained here until 20 October. This was not a camp until we arrived

at which time we set up a prison camp there. Later, after we left, Ichioka was converted into a prisoner of war hospital for all the Kobe and Osaka camps, still later it was closed and the hospital was moved into Kobe.

I remained at Ichioka until 20 October with the detail of 150 men setting the place up as a prisoner of war camp. Our treatment was fair and in view of what happened to us later, we do not consider that we were mistreated in any way worthy of note.

NAME TAKEN /s/ Not legible

I do remember that one Private Hernandez, a marine in Guam, was severely beaten with a bamboo stick by a three star private, Japanese, whose name I do not know, for stealing beer.

[On 20 October 1942, I and my detail of 150 men were taken to the Osaka main camp at Honcho, and we remained here until 1 June 1945.] There are twenty-two camps in the Osaka group. The following is a list of those twenty-two camps together with an estimate of the number of prisoners in each to the best of my knowledge:

1. Main Camp at Honcho	182 Americans
2. Sakurajima	300 Americans
3. Ichioka	PW Hospital
4. Umeda (Osaka Central Market)	300 Americans
5. Anagasaki	British (18 Americans)
6. Kobe Main Camp (This was the main camp of twelve camps in the Kobe area)	20 Americans
7. Kawasaki	350 British, Dutch and Australians
8. Kirchata	800 Americans
9. Tsuncuri	1000 Americans
10. Wakayama	British
11. Tanagawa	1100 Americans
12. Tsuru i	400 Americans
13. Naruni	400 Americans
14. Tobugun (Ueno is part of this camp)	600 Americans
15. Saki Military Prison	?
16. Tennoji	small
17. Futatabi	131 Americans
18. Funatsu	300 Americans
19. Yokiichi	300 Americans
20. Harina	Dutch
21. Himeji	500
22. Yodagawa	300 or more

Honcho was the main headquarters for Jap prisoner of war camps in the Osaka and Kobe areas. The following personnel were in charge of the camp:

Colonel Mureta, Commandant of all prisoner of war camps in the Kobe and Osaka areas
Lt. Matsunuro, Assistant to Colonel Lurata.
Lt. Nosu, Chief Doctor
Lt. Maruya, Doctor
Captain Miyatake, Doctor
Dr. Araha
Lt. Kajiyama, supply officer.
Lt. Fukanaga, supply officer for the Osaka District.
Sgt. Maj. Tanaka
Sgt. Sowanura
Pvt. Kondo, Medical private.

At Honcho we had an average of 650 to 700 prisoners, including about 180 Americans. All of the Americans who had been with me at Ichioka were at Honcho. I was in charge of the prisoners of war at Honcho. We received 700 grams of food daily, usually rice and soup. The men lost weight and their health deteriorated because they didn't have enough of the proper kind of food.

All of the men in the camp, unless they were sick in the hospital or in the camp sick ward, were required to work daily from six thirty in the morning to five thirty in the evening, we had a half hour out for lunch and one ten minute rest period both in the morning and in the afternoon. Our work was very hard. The following details worked outside the camp daily over the 2-1/2 years we were in Honcho:

1. A forty to eighty man detail worked in the Osaka Saiko Steel Plant making parts for tanks, trucks, motors, anchors, ship parts, etc.
2. A forty man detail worked in the Osaka Teko Steel Mill doing the same type of work.
3. Another detail of twenty to twenty-five men worked in the Nakoyama Seiko Steel Mill doing the same type of work.
4. Another detail of forty to fifty men worked in the Sunutono Company as stevedores, loading ammunition, tank parts, plane parts, rifles and trucks.
5. Another forty man detail worked in the Maeda Company as stevedores loading and unloading military equipment.
6. Another forty man detail worked in the Osaka Ko

Plant as stevedores unloading ore, bauxite, copper, bronze, brass, steel and coal.

7. Another one hundred man detail worked in the Army Stevedoring Companies at Kitaura, Heiki, and Takashima, loading and unloading weapons, military equipment, and the like. A good deal of the time was spent unloading airplane wrecks, most of which were Japanese planes.

During all the time that these details worked outside the camp, we continually complained to the Japanese that the work was illegal for prisoners of war. Our protests were ignored and we continued to work making weapons of war and loading and unloading them for the Japanese. The worst part of these details were the continual beatings of the men by the Japanese. In most cases they were working side by side with Japanese soldiers who continually took advantage of them and administered many severe beatings to them. In no case do we know the names of these Japanese soldiers as a new group usually worked with the men every week. The only beating about which I have definite information is as follows:

Hervey Goodrich, who had been first engineer on a British boat sunk in the South Atlantic by a German raider, was the work leader at the Sunutono. About forty of the men working in this detail stole about four hundred pounds of candy and hid it in the storage room. The Japs found some of the candy on the men and realized that it had been stolen from the warehouse which contained only navy stores. The Japanese took Goodrich down to the office and tried to get him to tell where the men had hidden the candy. Of course, they had found out by this time that over four hundred pounds were missing. Goodrich evidently did not know where the candy was hidden. The Japs sent for me as I was the camp commander and when I arrived there I could see Goodrich standing in the room holding a bucket of sand stiff arm over his head while the Japs beat him over the stomach with a stick. I understand that this had gone on for almost twenty minutes before I arrived there. Sgt Maj. Ichida Tanaka was in charge of this beating. The Japs then took a fire bucket filled with five gallons of water and started to pump the water into Goodrich's eyes, nose, mouth and ears. They then lay Goodrich out on the table janned the nozzle of the fire hose into his rectum and pumped all the rest of the water out of the bucket. I finally got them to stop because I was afraid they might kill him, and I persuaded the men to tell where they had hidden the candy, the Japs then released all of the men including Goodrich and we returned to our barracks. This is the only beating which occurred while the men were out on detail which I

which I believe is worthy of particular notice, however, never a day went by when I did not receive many stories about beatings given them by the Japs while on work details.

In the camp, beating of the men was an even more common procedure. The chief offenders were Sgt. Sawamura and Sgt. Maj. Tanaka, who was not the same Sgt. Maj. as was implicated in the above beating of Goodrich. I estimate that I was beaten severely by either Sawamura or Tanaka at least twenty-five times during the two and one-half years that I was in Camp Honcho. In some cases they used their belt or bamboo poles to hit me. I would also estimate that over ninety-five per cent of the men in the camp at one time or another received a severe beating from either of the two men, and when I refer to beatings I do not mean the ordinary type of face slapping which was so common in the camp that we considered it as part of our daily routine. We were all slapped without exception hundreds of times while we were confined in Honcho.

I remember at one time seeing Sawamura and Tanaka beat water tender first-class Scott, USN, insensible. They claimed this was because Scott was disrespectful to them and failed to salute.

For the first three months that we were in Honcho we had six officers confined with us, Lt. Cmdr. F. H. Callahan, Lt. R. C. Silbavy, U. S. Army Engineers; Captain L. E. Strong, U.S. Army Quartermaster; Lt. D. W. Thompson, U.S. Army; Ensign L. L. Anderson, USN, Lt. Fochman; U.S. Army Medical Corps. They remained with us for about three months until they were removed from the camp and taken to Zentsuji. During the time that they were with us, they were beaten, humiliated, and pestered by Tanaka and Sawamura constantly. Neither of the two Japs ever gave them a chance to relax. They were beaten, slapped, humiliated everyday, some of the beatings were quite severe.

Sawamura and Tanaka were also responsible for what we classify as the B-29 beatings. Every time the B-29's came over, two Japanese Sergeants would call out every man whose number was 29 at evening muster, as we had thirteen separate groups in the camp there were thirteen men every night whose number was number 29. Sawamura and Tanaka would take these thirteen men and force them to kneel for an hour on sharp steel rails which served as a slide for the fire door, they would then force them to take off their pants and bend over and they would give them fifty or sixty lashes with a bamboo pole over their bare backs and buttocks; the men would then be returned to the barracks. Usually they returned with their backs a mass of blood and bleeding welts. Harvey Goodrich, the Chief Engineer on a British

tanker, got about eight of these beatings. Lt. as a Coxwain, USN and Knutzen, First Officer on a Standard Oil tanker each got it about four times. All in all there were about twelve or fourteen of these B-29 episodes. Although Sawamura and Tanaka equally administered all of these beatings, Captain Miyatake, Lt. Kajiyama, and Lt. Matsunuro stood by and watched the beatings administered. I often complained to Colonel Murata about this, but the beatings continued in spite of Colonel Murata's promise to put a stop to it.

Captain Miyatake was the duty officer about every fifth or sixth night, as duty officer he made an inspection of the men in quarters after evening muster, I had to accompany him on each of these inspections, and the men really dreaded the nights when Miyatake was on duty. It was routine for him to severely beat at least one man in every barracks. I remember one night in August 1944 that he went berserk in one of the British barracks, room 4, about sixty-five men in that group were severely beaten. He hit them with his sword in his scabbard, kicked them, punched them, and in general did everything he could to hurt them. At least twenty were knocked off their feet, about eight were knocked unconscious. Seaby, a warrant officer first class in the Royal Navy was unconscious for about eight hours. About eight of the men had to go down to our sick bay to have stitches taken in their wounds.

On 6 July 1943, Ordeyne, a Marine Private from Guam received a very severe beating. He was part of a group which stole seven cases of beer. He was caught because the Japanese noticed that he was a bit tight. He took the blame for the group and refused to implicate anyone. Then the Japanese went to work on him in an attempt to find out who else was in on the beer theft. They beat him, hit him, kicked him, and finally put a hose up his rectum and pumped water up until he was unconscious. I did not see this beating, but Ordeyne told me about it when he got back to the camp. Sawamura and two guards, whose names I do not know, administered this beating. Ordeyne was in the sick bay for about three weeks until he was able to get out again.

Another common beating administered by the Japanese, was to hit the men on the side of the face with a slipper, usually the end of the slipper just hit over the man's ears, and about twenty-five or thirty of the men had their ear drums broken due to these blows with a slipper.

Other favorite punishments used by the Japanese were restrictions on the amount of food a man could have, including completely cutting off his food for one or two days,

cutting out the food of the whole barracks for the offense of one man, forcing a man to stand with a bucket of sand over his head with his arms stiff, forcing a man to kneel on the cobblestones, which were very sharp, for a period of two or three hours, or putting a man in a water tank, which served the camp with fire water for the night. The tank was about five feet deep and this punishment was administered even in cold weather. At least two or three men in the camp were hit daily with swords in scabbards, rifles, sticks or any other weapon handy at that time. I have pointed out the above beatings merely to show the type of beatings the Japanese administered.

[The average number of men in our camp was between 650 and 700 men. Of these about 120 or more men died in the two and a half years we were interned at Hencho. Of these 48 were Americans. I had a list of the Americans who died at Hencho but I turned it over to a Naval captain from the District Naval Intelligence in Pearl Harbor. I also had a list of the British and foreigners who died in the camp and these I turned over to a British Sergeant Major at the time of our liberation. Most of the deaths occurred from pneumonia, beri beri, or dysentery.

About fifteen of the deaths in the camp were due, I believe, to forcing the men to work while sick and while giving them no medical attention. Below I shall list four examples which I believe are representative of the fifteen deaths due to labor while sick.] As all of these men were sick at the time they were forced to work, I consider that Captain Miyatake, Lt. Nosu, Lt. Naruor, Dr. Anaha, and Pvt. Kendo are responsible. All of the fifteen deaths occurred in somewhat the same manner as the four I shall describe below.

[Knudsen, former Third Officer on a Standard Oil tanker, either the Econy Vacuum or the Tidewater, developed pneumonia in November 1943 and was running a fever of about 104 degrees. After repeated demands to the Japanese, Captain Miyatake finally came over to see Knudsen. He forced Knudsen to climb out of his upper-tier bunk and stand at attention. He then knocked Knudsen to the floor with his fist for not saluting properly. I tried to stop him from hitting Knudsen because Knudsen was a very sick man but Miyatake unbuckled his sword and hit me across the stomach with it. After a while, he had Knudsen put in the back of a truck and he was driven to the hospital in the stadium at Ichieka. It was very cold outside and Dr. Jackson, Lieutenant Surgeon, Royal Navy, told me that Knudsen died about three hours later in Ichieka.

Anthony Sarafin was an Italian National. He was a civilian who had been taken prisoner by a German raider, either Raider No. 9 or No. 18 in the South Atlantic. These two raiders operated out of Yokohama and at one time they returned 136 prisoners to Yokohama who had been captured from merchant vessels sunk by the raiders. Sarafin was one of these 136 prisoners. In June 1944 he complained continually for about ten days that he was suffering from beri beri. He went on sick call but was forced to work anyhow. One day he went out on the stevedoring job at the Maeda Company's military warehouse, but he collapsed on the job, was taken back to camp and put in his bunk, and about five a.m. the next day I was notified that he was dead. I went over and found out that he must have died some time between three and five in the morning in his bed.

Bosun Mate First Class Hess from the USS Quail was suffering from beri beri, jaundice, skin ulcers, dysentery, and pains in the stomach. Although he repeatedly complained and tried to be classified as sick he was forced to work over a period of about six weeks when he was ill. Finally one day Pvt. Kondo decided that he was too ill to work and ordered us to prepare a litter party to take Hess to Ichikawa. This was in June 1944. Hess died on the litter about one hundred feet outside the camp.

In the winter of 1943 D. W. Smith, Radioman First Class, USN, was ill with the flu. We tried to get him put in the sick bay. The Japanese forced him to work. He died twenty-four hours later due to exposure.

Our camp was located in the industrial area of Osaka. We were within two-hundred yards of the largest warehouse in Osaka, Suntomo Company. This was a six story building, about one hundred yards long and was surrounded by about one hundred fifty redowns. It was used as a navy warehouse. Within a few blocks of us were warehouses, ferries, dry docks, and piers at which men-of-war frequently were tied up. There were military targets all around us. The camp, as well as the whole surrounding area, was wiped out 1 June 1945 in a B-29 raid. None of my men were killed but 25 received severe burns. The camp was not marked and no effort was made to communicate our position to the Americans or to remove our camp from the area so full of military targets.

The Japanese provided us with practically no medicine or medical or surgical facilities while we were in camp. Although we had experienced men to treat our sick and wounded we had no facilities they could use. In March 1943

we received forty cases of medicine and medical supplies from the Red Cross. These were supposed to serve the twenty-two camps in the Osaka area. However, the Japanese refused to allow anything more than a small trickle of these supplies to be delivered to the other Osaka camps. At the time the camp was wiped out on 1 June we still had about ninety percent of these medical supplies on hand, although they could have been used very well to save the lives of men and prevent their suffering in the other Osaka camps. In March 1944 we received another forty cases of medicine and in November 1944 we received 120 cases of medicine. These were both sent to us by the Red Cross. A short while after they arrived, the Japanese made us repack these two shipments of 160 cases and told us they were being taken to a camp at Ikumi. I had never heard of this camp and neither had anyone I met in the area. I do not know what the Japanese did with these 160 cases although Vance, a Chief Radioman, USN, who was a patient in the Jap military hospital in Osaka, told me he saw plasma from this Red Cross shipment stored in the hospital. Evidently the Japanese took the Red Cross supplies and used it for their own battle casualties.]

On 1 June 1945 we and all our guards were taken to Camp Tsumori. This had been one of the old Osaka camps but had been closed when the men in it were taken to a camp in Nagoya. We remained here until 19 June and were not mistreated or harmed in any way. We were then taken to Camp No. 10 at Nagoya, a new camp about one-half mile from Nisshiki. We remained here until 18 August when we took over the camp from the Jap guards. The guards who had been with us at Fonsbo did not accompany us after we left Tsumori for No. 10 Camp at Nagoya.

/s/ Philip E. Sanders
PHILIP E. SANDERS
Chief Bosun Mte, 3801732

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21 day of September 1945.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ Everett Checket
EVERETT CHECKET
Major, Infantry

/s/ Edward J. Connolly
EDWARD J. CONNOLLY,
Captain, JAGD

No. 1

Evidentiary Doc #234

原文一頁

7. 1936-A

ノホ、米國海軍一等掌帆兵曹目 / CHIEF BOSUNS
MATE / 三八一・七三三番不リ。? 11. 11. 11.
PHILIP E. SANDERS / 制規、通宣誓上申セス
和: 一九四一年十二月二十日 / QUARANTINE
公 / QUAR / 居マシテ。降船ノ時ア

原文二頁

一九四一年十月二十日 = 和ト兵一。名、松班
町 / HONCHO / 在大阪收容本所 / THE OSAKA
MAIN CAMP / 連テ行カシ。此處 = 一九四一年六月
一日ニ居マシテ。

原文三頁

本町 / HONCHO / = 米國人約一。七十毛
名カラテ。名程、停廢ガ居マシ。市内
OSAKA / テ 和ト繋ダタ米國人皆本町
HONCHO / 居マシ。和本町テ停廢連管
理ニ当ツテ居マシ。移達ハ日々大。食
糧、受ケテ居マシ。是、大概米々々トテ
人々、適種適量、食物ヲラカシ
テ、日方減、健康衰一物ヲラカシ
カ收容所ニ居者、具合要テUR
收容所、病室ニ居ル。限院三日
全員毎日

No. 2

Dec 8 23 A

朝六時半カラ夕方五時半迄 働カセシタ。朝食
食後三十分、午前十時後二十分、休憩時
間が二十分。仕事ハ隨令半小時行。次
記入各班ハ本町二居。二箇半半以上、向毎日
収容所外テ勤キマシ。

一、甲名カラ八十名、一班ハタリトヨ、セイタ、
錨、船船部品等造大工サコSAIKO
製鋼所OSAKA SAIKO STEEL PLANT
テ勤キマシ。

二、甲名、一班、大阪テニ鍛工所OSAKA TEK
レテMILL、テ同様大種類、仕事ラシ
マシ。

三、三十名カラ二十五名、他、一班ハナカスコSEIKO
製鋼所SEIKO STEEL MILL
テ同様大種類、仕事ラシ。

四、四十名カラ五十名、別、一班、住友會社
YAMAMOTO CO. LTD.、テ伸仕上テ彈簧、
部品、機械部品、小鏡及上品、積

込ミテ勤キマシ。

五、他、四十名、一班、前田鍛工所MAEDA
COMPANY、テ伸仕上テ筆画品、積込及荷
卸ミテ勤キマシ。

☆

Doc 8234

六、更=四十名、一班ハ大阪ニ工場/OSAKA TO PLANT/テ仲仕トシテ 鎌石、ボーキサイト、銅、青銅、真鍮、鋼鉄及石炭荷知ニテ致ニマシタ。
七、他、百名、一班ハキタハラ、ハイキ及タカニマキ KITAMURA、HEIKI、TAKASHIMA/陸軍荷役會社/ARMY STEVEDORING COMPANY/テ、武器、軍需品及此、種類、物、積込及荷卸ニテ致ニマシタ。航行機、殘骸ハシ、大部分、日本、航行機アシタガ、此、荷卸ニ相半、時間が貴サレマシタ。

是等、班員達が收容所、屋外テ、働イタ時
ハ、我々始終、日本人=其、仕事ハ、俘虜ニ造
ラスハ不法デアルト、苦情ヲ申シ入レマシタ。我々、
抗議、同キ捨テニセラレテ、我々、日本軍、タメニ
戦争用、武器ヲ作り又其、荷積ミ及、荷卸ニ
仕事ヲ續ケマシタ。班員達、一番辛クタハ日
本人ニ絶工ズ打タレルコトデシタ。班員達ハ多ク
場合日本兵ト並ニテ、傷イテ居リマシタ。是等
日本兵ハ、班員達ヲ絶ニス利用ニ、又班員達ニ
幾度カ凶嚴シテ打撃ヲ加ヘマシタ。普通一週間
毎ニ新シイ一團、班員達ト傷イタ、テ之等

No. 3



Dec 23 A

No 4

日本兵等一名判事居リテ。松がハツキリ知リテ
居唯一回改打事件、次通リテヨサムス。
獨逸奇襲艦 = 南大西洋、擧手流セラリ
英國船、等機関士ダリハ、ノウエイ、クドリシ
ナ/ T ARK ノ 000 R/ C/ H/ 住友/ C/ S/ T
班、ニシテノ作業那養? やテ居リヤシト。= /
班、ア勤イテ居タ四十名程、者ガ四百計度程
砂糖菓子ヲ次々貯藏室へ隠シマシタ。
人々が砂糖菓子ヲ持ツテキルノ日本兵
見付ケテ、ソレが海軍、貯藏物ノミ? 入テ
置ク倉庫カラ溢ミ出シタリト。確メテシ。日本
人、ノソリツチ/ 000 R/ C/ H/ 事務室連
行ツテ班、人々が砂糖菓子ヲ何處へ隠
タリ? 言ヘト迫リ百タ。勿論日本人此時迄
四百計度以上、物が足ナカツテ居シトヲ観見
シテ居ツタリテアリス。クドリツチ/ 000 R/ C/ H/
ハ確ニ砂糖菓子が隠サリテ居タ場所知ラ
ナカツテアス。和が状況、室長ヲニテ居タ
日本人、和ヲ呼ニテ尋ねシタ。松が其處
へ行ツテ見シト。クドリツチ/ 000 R/ C/ H/ ハ腕ヒニ
ト張ツテ頭上砂、ハツバカラ差上ケテ居日本

人物が棒で彼の腹上を打つ。唇上に水を噴かす。私は彼が此處へ来る二十分钟左右前から此事が始まると居たがと思ふ。田中イチタク／CHIDA TANAKA／曹長が打たれて居た。日本人等はソレカラ五ガロツ水が入る。居た防火用バケツを取り出しアグリドリッケ／GOODRICH／、同、鼻口及耳へ水を注ぎ、水を始める。彼等は次にアグリドリッケ／GOODRICH／を卓子上に横へて消火ホース筒先を彼、直腸に差し、アグリドリッケを筒先に水を全部注ぎ込まう。私は彼等が彼の糞スカモ知り十人を氣遣う。ヤクトコトを止メセコシタ。ウニテ班人々は砂糖菓子を隠して湯所の白衣スルやうに説き聞かせた。日本人等はソレ人々上にアグリドリッケ／GOODRICH／ア散る。我々は宿舎三床りアシタ。これが我々が屋外で作業班にて働く居た時、起つたモジテ報告入化價値がアル信入唯ノ。殴打事件アリス、ケントモ作業班にて働く牛糞を日本人ニヨリス。加へて打撃二度ア種々説き聞かせ。ナイトトモハ一日モアリマセナシタ。

収容所中リハ人々打撃ス。トヘ一層頻繁ア珍。イクトテハアリマセナシタ。立ナ加害者ハ澤村／SAWAMURA／軍曹田中／TANAKA／曹長アシタ。此曹長が前述アグリドリッケ／GOODRICH／ヲ打撃シタア、曹長ト同一人物アリマセナシタ。私は本日、収容所三層タニ宿毎半間、或澤村ヨリ或田中ヨリ少々モ二十五回ハビドク

Dec. 8234 8

Dec. 82 34

二方今才今氣ヲ休火眼上ノ鐵火アセラセラ。彼等ハ毎日打アリ。ビンタク喰シテリ唐摩三セラウシアセラ。打シモ前時ハ金ノ敵ニテ
ゴザイアリ。澤村上田中本教がB三十丸殴打上者ヨリ少シ殴打告真
住者モアリアス。彼、B三十九カ道少テ未タ時ハ何時モ多カ。某
時、日本番又が二十番ガラク有ハ密ニ、日本人園中音三件出サル
ナシタ。收容所エハ十三別室、班ガアシタ、テモ西牆面手、十九
者ガ十三名居タ。アリアス。澤村上田中白玉室十音ヲ連
シテ行方所火戸ノ消アセ銃ノ銅鉄、ヒルノ上三時間モ無理
ニセサシカ。次ニスホンヲ脱セヤ前ニ屋セテ竹ノ棒アリ、六十四
エ裸、背ヤ尾ヲ打擣スルテシ。人少耳、後宿舍ニ床サル
ナシタ。彼等ハ大概背ヨリ血滌シシニ血、出テ床シシニ壁レ
アツシラヘテ床シガ通門アリ、英國油槽船、船長ハ
ゲイシウリサル、HARVEY GOODRICHハ此、打擣ヲ八回程迄
アリ。米國海軍半舵手トレス THOMAS、スルガリ、オル
STANDARD OIL、油槽船空き運轉ナシヌトセシ KNUTSEN
ハ夫々四回程殴ケリ。全部アシホナ、B三十丸殴打事件
ハ十二回カ十四回程ゴザイシ。澤村上田中が同心様ニ此様
ナ打擣ヲ加ヘマシカガ宮武(名字) MIYATAKE、大尉、栗山
(名字) KATIYAMA、中尉、松室(名字) MATSUMURO、中尉、傳立
ノ打擣アリ思リシタ。

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私ハアガリニ就テ屢々村田 MURATA、大佐ニ苦情アガ
ヒ、村田大佐ハ廢人サセシト給ルハシカガリアモ打擣ハ
継續ナシシタ。

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宮武/宮武 MIYATAKI / 大尉ハ五時六時半ニ当番將校ナリマシテ。彼ハ當番將校トシテ又方士午後居室ニ居ル人ノ、検査ヲ行ヒマシタ。

私ハニ検査ニハ彼ニ隨イテ烟ヲナリマセニシタガ人々ハ宮武/宮武ノ當番、夜ヲセドウ禁シテ居ニシテ。宿舎西ニテフモ一人ヲ嚴シテ打ワガ彼一オキマナシタ。私ハ一九四四年八月或リ夜ヲ思ヒエシマス。彼ハ英國人宿舎、或リ一四号室テ狂人様、暴れ狂ヒ其一圓、六十五名程、人々がセドウ摸ラレマンタ。彼ハ鞘ニ入ワニ居ル刀ヲ打ケ、足ヲ蹴リ、拳固ヲ喰ハス等マニカク危険メレルグケコトヲシテイタメウケマシタ。

ナフモ二十人程、人々ハ足ヲ蹴トバオレ約入居ハ蹴ラレテ負ト失ヒニシタ。英國海軍、一等兵曹長シベイ/セベイ/ハ約八時間程氣絶シテ居リマシタ。約八名一人ノ傷ヲ縫ワフ。貫ツタメニ病室ニ行カナケバナリマシタ。

一九四三年七月六日、アラム/アラム/カラ来タ海兵ナードイノ/アラム/ハヒドリ打タレマシタ。彼ハヒールラセ竹柵造ニテ一圓、仲向デシタ。彼ハ少シ酔ワニ居ハラ日本人ニ見付カワテ捕リマシタ。彼ハサムタクタニ咎ラ一身ニ受ケテ他人ニ累ガ及ホスナイト致シマシタ。

レテ日本人ハヤール盜ミニハ他ニ誰が仲向ケフ勿見付ケ様トニテ彼ヲ責メマシタ。彼寧ハ彼ヲ打フタリ張フタリ蹴ワタリシタ後デ直腸ハボースラ入レテ水ヲ注入タ。彼ハ遂ニ命ヲ失ウテ仕舞ヒマシタ。

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ノルマントンノ日本ノ軍人ノ死ニテガタノノ / ORDOYNE / 告人者
所ニ及ウノ事ニ甚シ事ヲ詳シテノ事也。
澤村上、是ノ有ルヤセニテ他二人、衛兵ガ此、打擣ノ多ノ
シタ、有ル / ORDOYNE / 約三週間病室二層半ヤウト内に
“事”が出来ル様ナリ。トニシテ、
日本人がヨウヤウ他、打擣ノ上層ノ人多類ノ竹の事也。
ノ普通二層、端が人々、下層耳。事比之次、トニシテ
層ノ様ナリ。約十五人三十人程、人並、被服、被子、トニシテ、
是下人、がト用ヒテ他、懲罰門、其人一貫ノ食料、是ノ制、
日本ノ事也。時六月廿一日、全般食料、要トヨリ、一人、一杯、
多ニ收容所全員ノ食料、給于トヨリ。又、沙、六人、各
八升ヲ頭、上三兩半ヲ擴ナリ。支、其事セヨ。其多、要、沙、二升、
三時、内、七升ヲ下ス。收容所、夜向、油火用、油、トヨリ、水
槽、水、漬、沙、之ニテ、此、水槽、深、約三尺、其、懲罰門
ノ寒、氣候、行、行、行、行、
少々、收容所、人、三人、三人、毎日、下期、又、人、食、被、
又、其、又、一、二、三、夕、何、为、他、武、器、打擣、ト、レ、
私、往、日本、人、行、打擣、道、方、有、知、其、事、多、之、
前述、打擣、方、諸、多、不、
ノ、余、之、更、/

ノ、私、連、收、容、所、入、居、人、數、人、半、約、三百、五、十、
名、力、于、七、百、名、位、半、多、是、等、人、人、內、約、百、十、

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名戸数ハソレ以上、人々が或之が本町ニ牧客セシテ居タニ此年半、間ニ死ミシタ
此内四十八名が米国人アシテ是等、多クハ肺炎、脚氣又ハ赤痢セ死
シテシテ。牧客所内テ死ニテ比、今、中約十五名程、人々ハ病氣アリニテ療セ施セ
シテ、傷セタタク、アリニ相違アリヤセ。以下未ハ西氣アリニ傷カセタタク
シテ、古名、中、代表的例トシル四件、實例アリ舉シマセウ】
ニテ、テアキニル、SOCOR. VACUUM、タフタカ、タイドウオクー、TIDEWATER
アカアヌカ、スタンダード・オイル油槽船、前ミ等運轉士クスター
— KNUDSEN — ハ (九四三年十一月ニ肺炎が進シテ体温四度ニ昇リテ
居テ、幾度トナリ、請アヌテ遂ニ宮武、MIYATAKE、(犯室) 大尉カ
クスター、KNUDSEN、テ視ニ置シテキナシ。彼ハクスター、KNUD
SEN、ニ上段、寝相カラ宣ヒ、アテ不動、空氣アリタセシウ。彼ハ次ニ正
シテ敬禮ヲシナカツカラタク、クスター、KNUDSEN、ニ拳固テ床、
上ニ撲リ倒シシテ、私ハクスター、KNUDSEN、ハ重能ナテ、彼ヲ
撲ハシラ上大様トシシク、ガ宮武、(犯室)、ハ刀ヲヒヨウ金カラ
外レシテ、私、腹ヲ撲チシク、暫クシテ、彼ハクスター、ナ荷物自動車、後ヘ來セテ市園、
1、病院ヘ運ハシシタ。外ハヒト、寒、英國軍中尉、シヤク
ン、JACKSON、ハクスター、KNUDSEN、ハ市園テ
約三時間後、ヒント私=吉シマシタ。アンニ、サラブリン、ANS
ONY. SARAFIN、ハ、伊太利國人テ、ツガイシタ。彼ハ独逸奇
龍艦、一奇龍艦、第九年ヲタカ第十八年カワカ一ニヨリ南大
西洋ヲ捕ヘシタ、水戦、戦闘員アシテ、是等、二隻、奇龍艦、横
濱、YOKOHAMA、ナラ、行動ヲ起シ、或ルトキ百三十六名、捕
虜、ラ横濱ヘ連シテ、是等、人々、是等奇龍艦

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艦擊沈せきしん船ふね一船いっぱん、捕獲ほらつ一百三十六人ひゃくさんじゅうりん、捕虜ほりゅう一人ひとり。一九四四年六月二日、約十日程間始終脚踏車きゃくしゃ二千五百にせんごひゃく台だい、彼かれ病びやく害がい申出しんしゆ。一月二十日、彼かれ前田倉目社まへだくらめしゃ、MAEDA COMPANY、軍需品食庫ぐんしゅひんじきこ、何役なんえき仕事しごと三番さんばん、何役なんえき仕事しごと半分はんぶん、行例こうり、收容所しゆうゆうしょ、連床れんじょう、寝棚ねなげ、入いり、シテ、上口じょうこう、御三朝ごさんじょう、時頃じご、彼かれ取とり、知しる、要うる、令めぐら、和わ、検査けんさ、許きす、是これ、彼かれ、彼かれ、寢席ねせき、中なか、朝三野三五あさみやさんご、時じ、門取もんとり、三章さんじょう、行ゆ、上あが、下さが、か今いま、之の。

原文一頁

1908.8.23.4.4

一番大倉倉庫住友會社が一百一十以内所社多々ス
是の約百十一下、及十六階建築物約百五十坪、倉庫
周縁等三十六丈、海軍倉庫用等三十六丈
内、倉庫、鐵橋、鐵塔、倉庫、渡船場、乾船渠及軍
軍艦が繋留等下多様構造等、内、周中
軍事目標等、三多城、收容所、周縁地域、九五
年六月一日、B三十九、宝龍門、拂蕩門、仁壽門、和
同倉門水門者、一名又、サウセーナンガ、二十名、下
大鳥、宝、文、收容所、其、標識等、内、城外所、住
置、未、軍、知、ス、ト、ス、軍事目標、津山、有、
地域、内、收容所、移転、内、施設、内、何、移
刀、拂、心、セ、ナ、多。

日本人、或、收容所、居、間、藥、内科、外科、全
瘡、便宜、全、江、供、子、テ、ク、ナ、ト、上、言、テ、イ、佐、テ、ク、勿、論
我、件、間、中、病、人、負、傷、人、處、置、不、經、驗、有、
牛、馬、か、人、連、傳、医、瘡、品、我、八、二、セ、テ、三、
一、九、三、年、三、月、我、事、子、守、了、四、相、傳、医、瘡、品、
供、給、受、言、是、等、品、物、大阪、城、二、二、所、收、
容、所、使、用、十、七、号、大、人、者、う、テ、シ、リ、ト、又、日本人、
配、大、阪、收、容、所、三、日、三、等、供、給、品、極、力、自、重、ノ、分、
配、下、許、二、セ、シ、テ、之、等、又、サ、ウ、心、他、大、阪、
收、容、所、人、命、助、リ、苦、シ、テ、除、レ、リ、人、
有、初、三、事、得、于、所、多、矣、(二)、收、容、所、三、月、自、稀

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